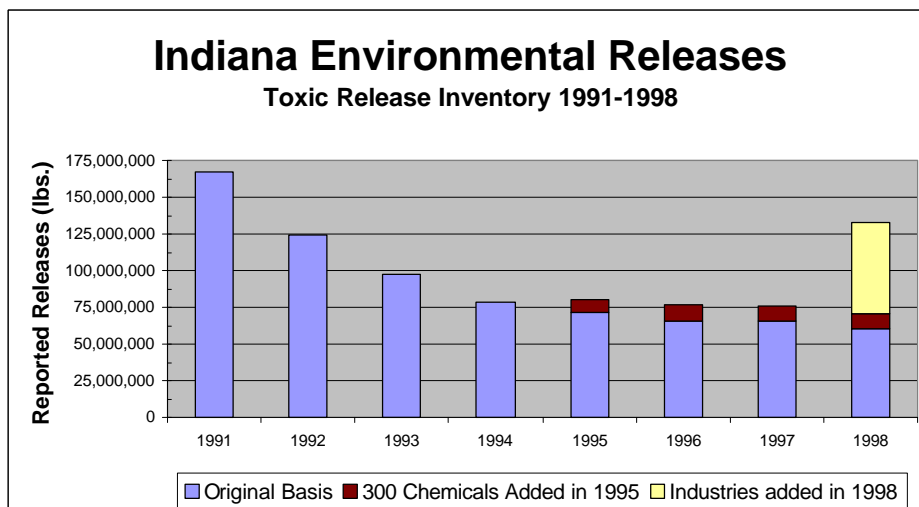


## Indiana Toxic Release Inventory 1998 Report Year Data Fact Sheet

Indiana manufacturers' 1998 level of toxic chemical releases, dropped 8 percent from the previous year, continuing the eight-year downward trend for chemicals and industries covered under the original TRI reporting requirements.

The continued downward trend also moves the state closer to meeting Governor Frank O'Bannon's Toxic Reduction Challenge. He challenged Indiana manufacturers two years ago to support Indiana's goal to reduce total releases reported to the TRI by 50 percent of 1995 levels by December 31, 2002. After two reporting periods (1998 and 1999), the manufacturing community has met 25 percent of this 50 percent challenge goal.

However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency added seven new industrial sectors, beginning with the 1998 reporting period, that must annually report toxic releases to the Toxic Release Inventory. The net result of adding the new sectors to the TRI is a 75% increase in reported on-site releases. Then number of reporting facilities in 1998, was 1074, up from 1004 in 1997.



The latest reports show total reported releases using the original reporting basis dropped from 65 million pounds in 1997 to 60 million in 1998. Several notable reasons for the decrease of toxic chemical releases from 1997 to 1998 under the original reporting requirements include USX Gary Works, 23 percent decrease; ALCOA Warrick Operations, 9 percent decrease, and Bethlehem Steel Corp., Burns Harbor, 15 percent decrease.

USX Gary Works reported the largest amount of reported on-site releases in the state with 14.7 million pounds. However, even the huge steel maker reported that its toxic releases and environmental waste dropped about 23 percent and eight percent, respectively, from 1997 to 1998.

The first-time reporters with the most impact were electric generating facilities. This year's Toxic Release Inventory now becomes the baseline from which Indiana can measure future progress in reducing toxic chemical releases for these sectors. Electric generating facilities accounted for 97 percent of reported releases for the newly reporting industrial sectors in Indiana.

<b>First Time Reporting Sectors</b>		
<b>Facility Type</b>	<b>Reported Releases (lbs.)</b>	<b>Number of Facilities</b>
Electric Generating	60,766,311	23
Hazardous Waste Transfer, Storage, Disposal	1,264,998	4
Petroleum Bulk Storage Terminals	210,950	13
Coal Mining	75,371	8
Chemical and Allied Products	37,709	17
Solvent Recovery	7,955	5
Metal Mining	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,363,294</b>	<b>70</b>

Lake County tops the list of counties with largest amount of reported on-site releases, with 59 facilities reporting approximately 18.9 million pounds. Adding these facilities into the TRI moved four southern Indiana counties B Gibson, Pike, Spencer and Jefferson B into the top ten reporting counties.

<b>Top 10 Counties 1998</b> (ranked by total releases reported)		
<b>County</b>	<b>Reported Releases</b>	<b>Number of Facilities</b>
Lake	18,874,985	59
Gibson*	12,441,926	7
Warrick*	8,408,128	5
Elkhart	6,457,409	105
Dearborn*	6,015,163	4
Pike*	5,777,019	4
Vermillion*	5,378,744	3
Jefferson*	5,174,611	9
Porter	4,952,899	18
Spencer*	4,049,998	3
NOTES: * Counties in which newly reporting industrial sectors are located.		
** The specific reason for the increase is listed at the bottom of this fact sheet.		

Five counties dropping out of the top ten from the 1997 TRI include Adams, Allen, Kosciusko, Marion and Tippecanoe counties.

**1998 Top Ten Chemicals (ranked by reported on-site releases)**

Chemical Name	Reported Releases (lbs.)	Number of Facilities
Hydrochloric Acid (Acid Aerosols@since 1995)	27,560,031	60
Sulfuric Acid (Acid Aerosols@since 1994)	15,423,848	49
Zinc Compounds	13,199,559	165
Toluene	6,127,359	189
Barium Compounds	5,965,171	45
Styrene	5,441,347	101
Ammonia	5,096,663	87
Xylene (mixed isomers)	4,843,866	209
Dichloromethane (methylene chloride)	4,630,617	44
Manganese Compounds	4,319,101	72

The reported releases of hydrochloric and sulfuric acids increased because of the addition of electric generating facilities to the TRI. These acids come from the combustion of coal as a fuel source for producing electricity.

The reported amounts of toluene, ammonia, and methylene chloride continue to drop from 1997:

Toluene decreased 15 percent from 7.2 to 6.1 million pounds.

Ammonia decreased 21.5 percent from 6.5 to 5.1 million pounds.

Methylene chloride decreased 6 percent from 4.9 to 4.6 million pounds.

In addition to reporting on-site releases of toxic chemicals, TRI facilities must report the amounts of chemicals that are destroyed through treatment, disposed of in landfills, recycled or burned for energy recovery. These activities may occur either at the reporting facility or at an off-site location. Indiana refers to the amounts reported under these activities as “total environmental waste.”

In 1998, those industrial facilities reporting for the first time accounted for about 151 million pounds of toxic environmental waste or 22 percent of the total reported toxic environmental waste in 1998. Releases and disposal accounted for about 21 percent of the total reported environmental waste, which increased from 790 million pounds in 1997 to 944 million pounds in 1998, an increase of 19 percent.

The Indiana Department of Environmental Management undertakes a significant quality assurance effort on the TRI data submitted to the state. The quality assurance comparisons are made from year to year in an effort to determine reasons for significant changes in the data. To ensure all reporting facilities are being considered this effort includes an extensive comparison between data reported to the USEPA and the data reported to the state of Indiana. As a result of this effort, data values change periodically

to reflect the most accurate data currently available. To find the TRI data specific to your communities you may check IDEM's online searchable TRI database, or for more information check out our web site located at [www.state.in.us/ide/ide/oppta/tri](http://www.state.in.us/ide/ide/oppta/tri).

**\*\* Top Ten County Notes:**

<b>Gibson:</b>	Three of the five the additional reporters were new facilities; two coal mines and one utility (PSI Gibson Station) added 12.3 million lbs.
<b>Warrick:</b>	Two additional facilities are power plants that reported more than 5 million lbs.
<b>Elkhart:</b>	Increase in reported styrene emission because of change in emission factor by EPA.
<b>Dearborn:</b>	Tanners Creek utility for over 5.5 million lbs.
<b>Pike:</b>	Frank E. Ratts Hoosier Energy Plant & IPL Petersburg Plant, both utilities for 5.6 million lbs., plus Solar Sources coal mining contribution
<b>Vermillion:</b>	PSI Cayuga Power Plant reported more than 4 million lbs.
<b>Jefferson:</b>	Clifty Creek Power Plant reported 4.9 million lbs.
<b>Porter:</b>	Bailly Generating Station, 0.6 million lbs. contribution to the increase and Sequa Coatings Corp. and Beta Steel Corp. added 1.2 million lbs. to the increase
<b>Spencer:</b>	AEP=s Rockport Plant added almost 4 million lbs.

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